THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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Original Poetry.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

The Two Trees.

BY MRS. C. M. KIRKLAND.

One—a little shining harp
Of sunny tinted Hair,
As bright as the 'a manner of
Of sunshine linger'd there.

The other is a mossy trunk,
A rock, a dark brown hill,
A assignment of light, and thus,
With that for lack of gold.

Thick trees come crowding to my eyes,
While still I fondly gaze
On those remembrances of the past.
These leaves of earlier days.

A very little while ago
The ring of golden hair,
Sported, a shining, living thing
With every breeze of air.

I've roused it many a thousand time
Its sister curls await,
When bounding close like living rhyme
Each one, the other led.

The mossy fold of darker dye,
I've lingered o'er with care,
For a few threads of paler hue
Have struck t that dark brown lair.

I've cherished it with many heart,
And watched it day by day,
And prayed, that time might fail to steal
One flower it found away.

They're very different—but they feel
Are precious to my heart,
A token, and a happiness,
They look at times apart.

One—calls a little creature back
From our bonnie spirit,
That's gone to swell the wages of praise
Among God's holy train.

The other—keeps a parted friend,
Loved long, and cherish'd dear,
Looking that pre-ence wanderer's heart,
With many a heart pulse here.

I love them both—but between cold chill
With looks of shining gold,
And the dear one, whose whose brow,
Flouted the dark brown fold.

Original Tales.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

The Fiend's Night.

A Tradition of the Atlantic.

THE AUTHOR OF "CRUISING IN THE LAST WAR."

Upon the watery plain
The wrecks are all the deeds they do remain
A shadow of man's ravage, save his own,
When, for a moment, like a drop of rain
He sinks into thy depths with bubbling groan,
Without a grave, unknelled, uncoffin'd, and unknown!

CHILDE HAROLD.

"Ah-h-h! All lost!" to person, to person, I tell you!—Now would I give a thousand furlongs of sea-room for a single spoonful of that brandy and water!—The wife above be done! but I would fain do a death.

I have come to persuade you to return with a, and a fair young creature, whom misery has, under doubly annoyed by sympathy, ray through the fashionable I had dried, and down by the mourner's side.

Helen Trevor was the only daughter of a widow gentleman, who, at the period of which I speak, lived in his original mansion, a short ride from the port of Vancouverton. The latter stood on the bend of a bay, or more precisely sound, who mediately in part of the sea shore, which, for some thirty in length, cut off from the ocean a beautiful little peninsula, the high and well wooded chain, stretch along our Atlantic shore, to Cape Cod to the Hatteras.

If ever there was a beautiful being it was Helen Trevor. She was now eighteen, and as lovely an a fashion manner might. Her form was slight, but of rare womanhood. Her features were classic, regular, with dark lustrous eyes, and hair of the color which, like a German virgin's, was brushed of glossy raven hair. Her neck and bust were full and exquisite. They might have been chiseled by a Grecian artist, and even above the rich pearly lip, was the smile that lightened up and elated her countenance whenever she spoke. Apt to be dreamed of such a one when longing for the ideal of the sexcuish maiden. And now as she looked up into the old woman's haggard countenance, her whole face beaming with compassion, you might have thought her a spirit from heaven, sent to illumine for a brief period, this dark and sinful world.

The being by her side was the wife of a fisherman, well known on the coast as "Old Tom Bailey." He lived on a lone, island beach, following the lonely livelihood, and engaged in the unlucky duty of the storms which so often and so fiercely swept on from the Atlantic. There were strange whispers afloat of his reasons for choosing so desolate a spot. Men said that many a stout bark came on the beach when the weather was thick, and the night dark and on the cold, snowy nights of winter, when the keen blasts were roaring and howling, Bailey mounted on a shrouded horse, and bearing a lantern on his head, would ride slowly up and down on the beach. Few, however, knew this except from report. The tale, nevertheless, grew darker. Some hinted of mysterially lights, strange noises, and an old man with the voice of a child—while others only said that the false lights seen along the beach were from Bailey's hearth.

But what did Helen Trevor at such a place! In early life, while visiting with a nurse in the bay, her head had been captured, and her heart lost, by the interference of old Barney, they would have been one. Her father's gratification at the match was no bounds. But nothing could endure the ill feeling from his desolate home. He mounted his horse in the squire, and returned doubly mad, and singular as it may seem, it kind of attached the young girl to the hearts of tom and his wife towards the little Perhaps if new hesitation they had nothing like to love. Once or twice, with her father, she had visited the beach. But time passed on. Helen Trevor had grown into womanhood and beauty. She now rarely saw Tom Bailey, the fisherman's grandson, who was now to be the guide of young affection, and beloved by all, but had passed away like a beautiful dream of fancy. It began, too, to be whispered that a young man had distinguished himself by his gallant conduct in the battle of Lundy's Lane, and that his name was about to wed her. The poor fisherman who lived on her bounty, and dreaded her removal, wept at the rumor.

One day, a lately, well-known pilot of the town of the coast, who would be called Captain Hatton, was announced as wishing to speak to her friend Mrs. Barney. She descended to the old woman's sitting-room, and found the old man with his head bowed, and his face hidden in his hands. She hastened to him in the late gale, and no one since the dread of him.

"And how is Alec?" inquired Helen, anxiously.

"That's what I was wishing to speak of, Miss," said Eph, in voice but low, and in a tone of sadness. "Alec is mortal hard,—the old man's naturally hard, and she looks a like as if he'd been broke down with. He's power here them two did last there no long."

"Poor thing!" sighed Helen.

The sailor wiped his eyes with the sleeves of his jacket and paused irresolutely. At length he boldly up, he added, "We are aboard she'll do something wrong of a like—and with herself, she's no one there but old Katrine—the hound, old—and may be, if you. Miss Helen, could just go there you might have a talk with her, and may that more. A word from such great folk would do what none of us can do."

"Too bold!"

"No, indeed, my good man," said Helen, smiling through her sadness, "and to prove it I will go with you." It was but a few minutes ere all the bustle, and she might be back by sundown. Besides had not her lady been moved by the mourning man, and should now she desert his widow in her extremity? The parent was desperate, but she did not doubt that would approve of her determination. So taking her only and little brother for company, she departed on her mission. Eph loaded her on the low, sandy shore, and, promising to call for her by evening, Helen and Alec passed gallantly away.

Slowly she raised the latch and entered the low door. In one corner, her face buried in her hands, and the mourner, the picture of sorrow and aged desolation. She did not seem to hear the intruder.

"Ah! Alec!" and Ellen again, kindly.

It was a moment before the mourner moved.—But the kindness of the young being at her side finally overpowered her. After a vain struggle she yielded to her feelings, the log tears rushed into her eyes, and she had hardly strength to unclasp the delicate one laid soothingly on her own. It was a touching sight. The fond grave of her smothered grief were broken down, and it was fearful to see her weep. Poor, poor old mourner! Mingling her tears with the widow's as they came rolling through the aged wrinkles of her cheek, with a sympathy, spirit, strove to comfort that desolate old heart. Imperceptibly she drew her away from her sorrowful seat at last and succeeded in placing her on the bench in the evening. Such kindness the old, but not insensible being could not withstand, and with a feeling that she had found a friend, a feeling, that, poor thing! had not warmed her since her mother's heart for years, she surmoured her thanks and stole into the large room, as Helen's entered, to seek a little rest. As the stir had already for some hours roused the sensible, the maid-servant, the little brother's hasten, strolled out upon the beach to look for the expected sail.

They wandered unconsciously to the extremity end of the island-beach. The fresh salt breeze flanning her cheek and the play of the waves about her, frightening the wild sea fowl from the edge of the surf, and holding up his shell to the ear, Helen, like brother's hasten, strolled out upon the beach to look for the expected sail.

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Meanwhile the evening wore on. Hour after hour Helen sat on the lone tenement listening to the gale. Alec, worn out with grief and physical fatigue, had forgotten her acrosses in another bed, in one-sooms in the low chamber above. Helen's little brother had fallen asleep in her lap, his sunny countenance, half hidden in curls, turned aside from the mourner's gaze. Helen's own heart was overflowing the mother's thoughts. She had stood around the room, and within was sadness. A faint light threw a melancholy glare around, and Helen felt her lonely, unprotected situation, and a thousand apprehensions crossed her bosom. A vague sensation of alarm stole over her, and as the wind now shrieked by, now died far away with its hollow sound, seemed to her excited imagination like the wailings of departed spirits over the lost fisherman. She breathed hard. Shadowy forms of the dead crowded to her side, and then vanished again

[SAT]URDAY POST.

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SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1841.

Acknowledgment.

We give our thanks to a large number of the subscribers of the Post, for the very handsome manner in which remittances have been made to us, for some time past, and for the quality of the funds, in which they have been made. We shall endeavor on our part to do justice to them in turn.

A word to those still in arrears. We shall be much obliged for a speedy settlement, as the volume is now opened, and we wish to start, unincumbered by *back balances*. Let the accounts all be settled up, and we will take a *fair* start together, and see who shall first tire in the race. *We shall continue to issue a splendid paper.*

A Word for Ourselves.

We appear this week, in an entirely new dress, and so much enlarged, that we "*feel quite big*," albeit, as modest as a maiden, at the popping of the question. And like a lady in such a predicament, who has had the regulating of the whole courtship herself, and has brought the willing, though unsuspecting swain to her feet, at the precise hour calculated upon, we must say, that we "*fashquite in a flurry*" at our unexpected good luck. Here we are however, as good looking as ever, we hope,—we are certainly much larger—and more *takeable*. Not that we have any intentions of soliciting proposals. Perish the thought! Our books are open, however, and if people will take the very paper which we chance to edit, in preference to another, *is that any fault of ours?*

We desire to keep upon good terms with all the world, and with the readers of the Saturday Evening Post particularly, for a more generous, jolly, good natured "lot of folks" do not exist; nor, we may add, if we may judge from our books, people who hold on to life, with more tenacity, and promptly pay their debts. Many of them have taken the paper for nearly TWENTY ONE YEARS, and are disposed to hand it down to their families as a kind of heir loom, with a clause in their wills, to cut every heir off without a shilling, who fails to take and pay for the paper.

It will be seen at a glance, that with people of such character for honesty and constancy, it is easy to get along smoothly, provided a man does his duty by them. So that all that we have to do to keep the best list of subscribers in the country, *is to publish the best paper*. Whether we are disposed to do so, let the reader judge.

Our aim shall be, to *keep the Post up with the spirit of the age*, and not by idleness or inactivity, suffer ourselves to be left behind by new competitors in the race, to the detriment of those whose kindness has been shown by continuing with us, through all kinds of opposition, and in *all kinds of times*. In the present embarrassed state of the Country, and confusion in finance, it is a matter of pride, to see how many feel the importance of keeping a good family newspaper. Formerly, a newspaper, was the first thing cut from the list of expenses as a luxury, that could be denied. Now, it is a necessity of the household, and a man would sooner think of denying his family a meal a day, than the means to acquire a knowledge of what is going on in the [illegible] busy world around them. T[illegible] ing, the more [illegible] ... [illegible] ability of procuring "[illegible] subscribers pour in, so that [illegible] very reverses which overtake the country, the spirit of the people rises triumphant and shines clearly out. The Americans will never sit down in darkness so disposed, they will find the light, and seek a remedy for distress, and the more newspapers are circulated, the greater the probability of keeping heart, and finding the truth.

Without farther "bowing and scraping," we will say, that those who have gone with us, thus far, will find us "the same old two-and-sixpence," and that those who wish to make our acquaintance, can do so from any distance, through the politeness of our extremely obliging friend "Uncle Sam," whose capacious pockets, leather lined, are commodiously arranged for the conveyance of bills of all sizes, and that we will guarantee the safety of all commands entrusted to the old gentleman, who although, at times a little gruff, is to us especially obliging and civil.

The War Steamer Mississippi.

Such of our citizens as have not yet seen this wonderful specimen of naval architecture, should avail themselves of the little time remaining before she is launched, for the purpose of visiting her. She is worth a dozen of the sights which are daily puffed up in the newspapers as wonderful, when in reality they are mere catchpennies. Nothing of this kind, however, appertains to the war steamer. The admission to the Navy Yard is free, and no impediment is placed in the way of our citizens freely examining this astonishing naval structure.

The length of the Mississippi Steamer is twelve feet greater than that of the far-famed Pennsylvania; and is the same with that of the steamer Missouri, now being built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Her beam is not so great as the Pennsylvania, though, with her wheel houses, she will appear much wider. Her height from the bottom up is likewise somewhat less, but we should think not more than ten or fifteen feet. Her engines will be of great power, having a cylinder seventy-five inches in diameter, and a length of stroke of six feet. The wheels will be twenty-nine feet across, and eleven feet in width, and when the steamer is loaded they will be immersed six feet and a half in the water. The engine will have four copper boilers, and will be constructed after the plan of the English marine engines, having, however, American balance barrels and cut off valves. The consumption of coal, it is calculated, will amount to thirty-two tons daily. The power will be about equal to that of five hundred horses. Her pumps will be constructed after Massie's patent, their utility having been tested thoroughly in the English service.

Altogether this stupendous structure is one of the greatest curiosities of our city, and we wonder that more attention has not been called to it. The launch of so vast a vessel will attract thousands to behold it, and will only fall short in interest to that of the Pennsylvania. She will be launched next Wednesday.

Shameful Outrage.

A most shameful outrage was lately perpetrated at Oregon, Ogle County, Illinois. The facts as they reached us may possibly have been distorted; at least we hope so. We give them, however, as we heard them.

It appears that several of a gang of horse stealers had been arrested in the neighborhood, and during the session of the Court, with a view to the rescue of the prisoners, fire was communicated to the court-house, which was consumed; the jail with some difficulty was preserved from the flames, and the prisoners were kept secure. The town was in great excitement, rumors being circulated that the confederates of the prisoners were resolved to assail the persons and property of all concerned in prosecuting the accused felons. Judge Ford, who presided, took occasion to allude to these threats, and admonish those who made them, that the moral portion of the community was well enough organized to protect themselves and the laws. For himself, his official station would compel him to leave his home, but he gave notice that, if in his absence, his family or property should be assailed in pursuance of the threats already made, he would, upon his return, place himself at the head of his friends, pursue the offenders wherever they might retreat, and—judge or no judge, law or no law—hang them summarily upon the nearest tree.

This is rather *unjudicial* language from the bench, and is nearly, if not quite as reprehensible, as the conduct of the mob. *How can men be expected to obey the law, if even its administrators disregard it?* There may, however, have been some palliative circumstances, with which we are unacquainted, in the case. We admire the stern determination of Judge Ford to punish the criminals, but we cannot believe that he would have executed them without a fair trial. Better ten guilty should escape than one innocent man die wrongfully.

McLeod's Trial.

The Judiciary committee of the New York Legislature reported, this day week, a bill, to provide for a *Special Circuit Court for the trial of McLeod*. The bill provides that the Court may be held in such county as the Chief Justice shall deem most expedient. If this is carried into effect, and McLeod acquitted—as now appears to be most probable—all difficulties on this score between the U. States and Great Britain, will be at an end.

Splendid Steamer.

The magnificent steamer, which Mr. Ridgway has been building, is now nearly completed. She will be a beautiful boat, both in proportion and ornament. Her engines will be tried on the first of May. It is said that she will be the fastest boat on the river. She will be called the New Jersey.

Popular Lectures.

Dr. James W. Griffiths, late member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, will deliver the sixth of his course in the Salomon street Church, between Fifth and Sixth, above Vine street, on Thursday evening, the 6th of May, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"THE ORIGIN OF MAN." Tickets to be had at the door.

Pennsylvania Improvements.

How many of our readers—even of those who are citizens of Pennsylvania—know the localities, cost, revenue, and value of the canals and rail roads of our state? Not many we trow. Men talk of state improvements, the extension of trade, the cutting of new canals, the laying of rail roads, and all that, and yet the mass of them, so far from knowing what we want, are scarcely acquainted with what we already have.

A very valuable table has been prepared, to remove this general ignorance, by Dr. Hammond, of the Treasury Department. It furnishes accurate statements of the cost, and of the revenue and expenditures of our improvements from November 1st, 1829, to November 1st, 1840, a period of eleven years. The whole table is made up from official records. We have condensed it for the benefit of our readers.

The Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, extending from Columbia to Duncan's Island—a distance of 43 miles—cost $1,734,958. The aggregate revenue is $1,047,826. The aggregate expenditures, $472,805. In the year 1839—40, the revenue was $142,671; and the expenditure, $65,681.

The Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal, extends from Duncan's Island to Holidaysburg, a distance of 130 miles. Cost, $3,437,234. Aggregate revenue, $491,104. Expenses $592,180.

The Western Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, extends from Johnstown to Pittsburg, 105 miles. Cost $2,964,982. Whole revenue, $897,013. Expenditures, $999,834.

The Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, extends from Bristol to Easton, 60 miles. Cost $1,374,774. Revenue $586,515. Expenses $638,831.

The Susquehanna Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, extends from Duncan's Island to Northumberland, 39 miles. Cost $867,874. Revenue $141,730. Expense $314,253.

The North Branch Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, extends from Northumberland to Lackawannock, 73 miles. Cost $1,491,894. Revenue, $63,559. Expense $390,624.

The West Branch Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, extends from Northumberland to Dunnsburg, 72 miles. Cost $1,708,579. Revenue, $60,859. Expense $333,738.

The French Creek Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, extends from Franklin to Conneaut Lake, 45 miles. Cost 784,754. Revenue $4,767. Expenditure $133,979.

The Beaver Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, extends from Beaver to Newcastle, 25 miles. Cost $522,258. The gross revenue $10,924. Expense, $139,082.

The Columbia and Philadelphia Rail Road extends from Columbia to Philadelphia, 82 miles. Cost $3,983,302. Gross Revenue, $2,030,329. Gross Expenditure $1,883,998.

The Allegany Portage Railway extends from Hollidaysburg to Johnstown, a distance of 36 miles. Cost $1,783,176. Gross revenue, $856,955. Expenditure $954,879.

The gross cost of all the finished improvements, as above specified, is $20,653,791. Gross revenue, $6,181,624. Gross expenditures, $6,694,206.

The cost in the abstract embraces that of the original construction, as well as that of new work, up to No[illegible] vember 1st 1840. The revenue i[illegible] power, and canal and [illegible] embrace[illegible] ... [illegible] alone are [illegible] receipts are $6,181,624, [illegible] of the former over the latter of $512,582. *Our public works do not therefore at present pay their current expenses*, whatever they may eventually do. This is throwing out of view altogether the interest of their cost. Their gross cost, as above, is $20,653,791, which at five per cent. is $1,032,689 annually. The state therefore sustains a loss of $1,545,271 yearly on her public works. Is not this an alarming fact?

Christ Rejected.

This magnificent picture, perhaps the *chef d'oeuvre* of West, is now being exhibited at the Hall of Independence, in Chesnut above Fifth streets. Christ Rejected is distinguished by all that great painter's beauties, and is less marked by his peculiar defects than his other compositions.

The principal figures are those of the High Priest, Pilate, and the Saviour. The former occupies nearly the centre of the canvass; Pilate is placed a little to his left; and Christ stands to the left of the Roman Governor. These three figures are clothed in white, so that they are brought out in bold relief amid the mass of shadow, which spreads in a semi-circle around them, and buries the sides and bottom of the picture in comparative gloom. Of these three figures, that of Christ is the most striking. In delineating our Saviour West has excelled himself. The meek countenance,—the patient attitude,—the calm repose of the whole figure surpass description. We gaze and gaze again, and though for a while the eye may wander to other figures, it soon returns to that meek, enduring face, and that half bending patient form, of "the man of sorrows." Amid all the revilings of the mob the Saviour stands unmoved. The reed that is placed in his hands, and the robe that is cast across his shoulders in mockery of his kingdom, change not the expression of his face. With hands bound he stands before the enraged multitude, reminding us of that beautiful passage in Isaiah describing the Saviour "as a lamb before his shearers, dumb."

The figures of the disciples, the females in the foreground, and the Roman soldiers cannot but attract attention, after the eye has feasted itself on the prominent group above mentioned. Perhaps, however, the number of the figures mars the effect of the composition. Too many actors in the scene destroys the unity of the whole. The Cartoons of Rafaelle have a serene simplicity, resulting as much from the absence of unnecessary figures, as from the grandeur and elevation of the painter's general style.

We cordially recommend this to notice. Christ Rejected is a study in itself, and will amply repay the time spent examining it. It is, moreover, the production of a Pennsylvanian. Let it never be forgotten, that from a neighboring county went forth one of the greatest historical painters of the last age.

Artist's Fund Address.

The annual address before this association, preparatory to the opening of their exhibition, was delivered on Friday the 23d ult. by the Rev. W. H. Furness, at the Musical Fund Hall. The room, notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the evening, was filled with the elite of the city, and the orator was listened to for nearly an hour with the most undivided attention.

The address was admirably calculated for the occasion. Its language was beautiful; its ideas chaste; and its style classic and elegant. It was principally devoted to an appeal for the beautiful in art. The orator spoke of the love of the beautiful pervading the human breast, and the generous feelings which almost invariably accompany it. A public speaker, he said, was praised for his facility in pourtraying scenes and actions in language; and why should not the artist claim an equal merit for bringing the same object in its original hues before the eye? Next to nature herself is the representation of her. A landscape, painted on canvass, may afford nearly as much pleasure to the lover of the beautiful as the same scene in nature.

The orator also alluded to the common cry about "utility." He said that the mind required other than merely useful things, and that nature, by gifting men with a sense of the beautiful, had intended them not to be mere "drawers of wood and hewers of water." The being who has no emotion for the beautiful, wants some of the most glorious attributes of his race. He does not participate in the refined enjoyments—he has no lot in the better part of our nature. The artist, however, is not only alive to these emotions, but his object is to create them in others. His works, if they possess merit, will always be prized as something linking us to nature. On the whole the lecture was of a most pleasing character, and afforded much gratification to the audience. We hope it will be published.

Health in Philadelphia.

The testimony, in the D'Hauteville case, of Dr. Chapman, who for thirty years has been a prominent medical practitioner in Philadelphia, presents some facts respecting the general salubrity of the climate in our city, which deserve attention. Dr. Chapman has always been an acute observer, and his opinion is entitled to great weight, especially when it is founded, as in the present case, on facts. The remarks of the Doctor, especially those respecting consumption, may at first startle our readers but we suppose that it is only intended to be asserted that most of the victims are among strangers, either wholly or partially foreign to the place. Every one knows the influence of intermarriage on the constitutions of the progeny.

"As regards this city," he says, "in respect to asthma, I think it more exempt from that disease, for the same population, than any part of the world—this so far as I know. There is very little of it among the natives: the cases which I see are generally persons coming hither from other places to consult us on that disease. It is a very remarkable disease in many particulars, and in none more than the influence of locality. Persons living in a thickly settled city may be exempt, and yet if they go a few miles into the country, be seized with it; and persons coming here, though before subject to it, will be exempt. And it is remarkable that Philadelphia is nearly exempt from pulmonary disease. I don't know one native family liable to it. Who ever heard of a marriage being objected to, in this city, on the ground of either party, if belonging to a native family, being consumptive? No gentleman or lady, a native of Philadelphia, dies of pulmonary disease.

Funeral Pageant at Baltimore.

The funeral ceremonies in honor of the late President which were observed in Baltimore on Monday last, were of unusual magnificence. At an early hour the heavy booming of the artillery resounded through the city, arousing the citizens from their slumbers, and reminding them of the solemn purposes to which the day was to be devoted.

Long before the time for the procession to move, almost every house along the route had been shrouded in mourning, and many of them in quite a tasty manner, though still in accordance with the grave dignity of the occasion. Notwithstanding the most propitious appearances on the preceding evening with regard to the weather, the morning was gloomy, and serious apprehensions were entertained that the day would be a most unpleasant one. A light rain or mist started the umbrellas about 8 o'clock, but happily the threatening clouds "held up," and no disagreeable effects were experienced—the gloom above seeming to be not inapt with the sad and solemn scene below.

The spectacle which the procession presented was one of unusual effect. The most elaborate description would fail to convey an adequate idea of its solemn magnificence. The unanimity of feeling on the occasion was never before equalled in Baltimore; and the numbers of the procession were consequently greater than on any former occasion in that city. The funeral car, in precisely the same state as it was used at Washington was introduced. The military turned out in admirable display, and were exceedingly imposing in appearance and strength. The Masons, Odd Fellows, with the countless societies which abound in that city, banners, music, insignia, troops of horse, artillery, &c. combined to produce a pageant, the slow and solemn progress of which through the city, shrouded in the sable habiliments of mourning, was inconceivably imposing and grand.

The funeral dirge, being the only sound which broke the silence of the march, justified the saying of an observer, that he "could only feel that the scene before him was the tramp of death."

The procession marched to Mount Vernon Place, where an oration was delivered by Jonathan Meredith, Esq. in the presence of an immense concourse. The address was a fine effort, chaste, appropriate, and eloquent. Everything indeed was in keeping with the occasion. The Washington Monument, occupying the centre of the square, was elegantly shrouded. Baltimore has equalled, and many think excelled, her sister cities in the splendor, appropriateness, and solemnity of her funeral pageant.

The Sultanee Arrived.

This ship, belonging to the Imaum of Muscat, which attracted so much attention at New York last year, arrived out on the 7th of December last, after a passage of 120 days from New York and 29 from the Cape of Good Hope. Capt. Drinker, who went out as navigator, had strong inducements held out to him by the Sultan, to remain in his service, such as the command of the best frigate in his navy, with the prospect of a voyage to New York within a year, &c., but he declined. The Sultan also endeavored to retain by tempting offers, the four American seamen who went out with Capt. Drinker; but one, however, accepted his proposal. His navy is composed of many fine ships, all [illegible] Bombay, of teak wood, but they are entirely [illegible] and suffered to go to pieces. The inhabitants [illegible] as a very filthy, half-naked, slavish race, [illegible] a collection of hovels scarcely fit for dog kennels. Mahmoud Ben Juma, the second in command was unfortunately drowned a short time after the ship had anchored. He was a very intelligent young man, studious, shrewd, and observing, and one of the most ambitious and promising officers in the Sultan's service. He acquired the English language to a considerable extent while in this country, and kept a journal into which he copied all the articles that appeared in the newspapers in relation to the ship or to any subject of interest, as well as his own observations on men and manners. The crew of the Sultanee was made up of common slaves purchased at a few dollars per head. Capt. Drinker is of opinion that the Sultan will not at present send another ship to this country, as the result of this voyage has in a commercial point of view proved unfortunate, and such is the want of energy among the Arabs, that three years elapsed before the Sultanee was ready for sea after the project of the first voyage was broached. A proof of the apathetic indifference of these people is the fact, that when Capt. Drinker left, not one of the packages containing the present to the Sultan had been opened. The opening was postponed from time to time for nearly two months, and perhaps they have not been examined to this day. A large crowd of natives assembled on the beach to see the ship come up and when the crew landed, they were overwhelmed with questions in relation to America.

Latest from Florida.

By a letter, dated Florida April 16th, which appeared in the Savannah Republican we have advices from the seat of war. The affairs remain *in statu quo*. Reports however, from Tampa were unfavorable. Coosa Tustenuggee, who went out to bring in his people, had not even brought himself back. Other chiefs, of whom Gen. Armistead was sanguine, had, become lukewarm, and the general impression was that the business of emigration will wind up with another summer campaign. Alec Tustenuggee was still quiet. No one knew where he had taken himself. "We shall doubtless" says the letter-writer "hear of his position ere long, as you are aware he is the most restless of the Florida Bandits. I will give you the cue of the war frequently—but do not close it too suddenly, lest, like an imperfectly cured wound, it break out afresh to the annoyance of yourself and readers."

The Savannah Georgian of the 2nd ult. records another murder. We learn, it says, from a passenger in the Gen. Clinch, Capt. Brooks, from Pilatki, that an express rider passing from Tampa to Fort Clinch, on the Withlacoochee river, was shot between Anutaliga swamp and Fort Clinch. Two balls were found in the mail bags, which were brought in by the horse, and first, by his presence, gave notice of the attack.

Lieut. Woodruff, 2nd Infantry, died at Fort Holmes a few days since.

The Savannah Republican of the 19th inst contains a letter, dated Pilatki, April 19th, of the following tenor. "I am sorry to inform you that the war has broken out anew. I have just learned that all the Indians, save about twenty, have left Tampa—among them Wild Cat, and in fact all of any note. They have killed a couple of express riders. The bag containing the mail has been found perforated with two bullets, one of which was found in a package of letters. I fear we shall hear bad news shortly from these Indians."

Artists Fund Exhibition.

This exhibition, for the current year, is now open at the hall of the Association, in Chesnut above Tenth street. There are fewer pictures than there were last year, which we think an improvement, as many of the paintings, when the walls are crowded, have to be hung at a height which materially injures their effect. Indeed, any one would rather see a few good pictures, and see them well, than behold the walls studded with indifferent works of art.

The exhibition presents several good paintings. We have not space this week, however, to go into a detailed criticism of them; perhaps, in our next, we may find room for the result of our observations. The general effect of the pictures we may say, however, reflects great credit on the artists of our city, although there is more than one composition which we are astonished that the committee should have admitted. There are several of Leutze's richer works on the wall; some excellent, and some not in design; but all of them remarkable for their brilliant coloring. We noticed a couple of portraits of females, obviously copied from the *chef d'oeuvre*, by Peale, of last year's exhibition. This does not speak very highly of the originality of the painters, though it may also be attributable to the whim of the sitter.

We advise all, however, to visit the exhibition for themselves. They cannot fail to be highly pleased. The spirit which our artists evince in getting up these annual exhibitions, deserves encouragement.

Mitchell the Forger.

This individual it appears fled to Montreal. A letter from that place dated April 21, published in the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, says that he passes under the name of Goodwin. The letter alleges that he devotes his time at the gaming table and at houses of ill fame. The money expended by him is mostly in notes of the Girard Bank. He was arrested a few days ago, but succeeded in getting clear. The letter-writer alleges that he has "spent the whole day in trying to have him arrested, but without success. Our authorities say, the United States refuse to give up persons who have committed the most heinous crimes in this country, (alluding to Holmes, the murderer,) and why should we trouble ourselves about this man? He is spending his money very freely, which will do us some good. The money that he obtained by his forgeries might be recovered from him by proving the debt. He might be arrested on a civil process, if authority were given some one here to proceed against him."

From Texas.

We have advices from Texas to the 9th ult. There is but little news. The Houstonian of that date says, "a gentleman arrived in town day before yesterday from San Antonio, on his way to New Orleans, bringing about $20,000 in specie for the purchase of goods for the Mexican market. This speaks well for the trade of the West. The rumor of an invasion of Texas, on the part of the Mexicans, although it created some excitement in other parts of the country, did not, it appears, gain much credence in San Antonio. We hear nothing said of late Indian depredations in that quarter."

Mr. Biddle's Fourth Letter.

Mr. Biddle's debts to the Bank—His explanation of Them—Charge of Favoritism—Testimony on that Point—Resolution of Committee of Congress on same Point—Loans of 1837—Mr. Biddle's opinion on the effect of the Committee's Report.

A fourth letter of Mr. Biddle, addressed to the Hon. John M. Clayton, has appeared. It is devoted to an explanation of his personal debts to the Bank, and to a refutation of the charge of favoritism, brought against him. We shall, as on the three former occasions, give the substance of Mr. Biddle's statement. The opening paragraph—alluding to the third letter—runs thus:

"MY DEAR SIR:—I yesterday explained to you how three individuals, whose whole interest in the Bank does not amount to one hundred and fifty dollars, succeeded in forcing themselves into a position where they controlled the fate of the whole thirty-five millions of dollars of capital, and how they sacrificed the interests of the real stockholders of the Bank, to gratify their own animosities and promote their own pecuniary advantage."

The ex-President then proceeds to state that the committee in the report brought only such private accounts before the public as they thought they could make most odious. "Among these I was selected," says he "under the impression, doubtless, that I could be made to appear in the invidious light of a large borrower from the Bank, although my account was entirely like that of any private citizen wholly unconnected with it." Still, however, Mr. Biddle says, he would not have complained if the whole nature of his account had not been misrepresented. He remarks:

"My account as stated by them is as follows:—

NICHOLAS BIDDLE.

Jan. 30, 1840—His note, due Feb. 2, 1842, with interest—being for 700 shares Reading Railroad stock, purchased of the Bank by his agent, Jan. 3, 1839,	$31,500
Jan. 3, 1841—His note, due Jan. 6, 1842, with interest—originally a debt to the Bank, guaranteed by Mr. N. Biddle, and never assumed by him,	100,000
Balance of loans from "Bills Receivable,"	29,500
	$161,000

SECURITIES.

700 shares Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.
4000 shares New Castle and Frenchtown Transportation and *Reading* Railroad Company.
Deed to Mr. N. Biddle for lands in Dauphin county, but not conveyed to the Bank—consideration $30,000."

The first item Mr. Biddle asserts to be a purchase by him of a certain stock belonging to the Bank, which they were anxious to sell. He denies, however, that the transaction took place in January, 1839, assigning it to December of the same year, when he was no longer President of the institution. The stock was purchased on two years credit, from a stock-broker acting as agent of the Bank, and Mr. Biddle says they need not fear but that the note will be paid at maturity.

The second item, according to Mr. Biddle, is the remaining portion of a loan obtained by the Baltimore and Wilmington Rail Road, 400,000 of which sum was guaranteed by himself. The transaction originated in a desire to establish an effective rail-road communication betwixt Philadelphia and Baltimore. All this, Mr. B. contends, has been misrepresented by the committee. He says: "The Road is now finished—Philadelphia and Baltimore are both in the full enjoyment of it, and the whole of the money principal and interest is repaid or secured to the Bank. Of the part guaranteed by me all has been paid except this 100,000 dollars, which is not due till January, 1842."

The third item, Mr. B. says, relates to a matter respecting which "the committee had before them a *letter from the late Cashier*, declaring that *he had no authority whatever to borrow this money* for me"—and that "they knew that at the time this sum was charged to me I was not even aware of the existence of his loan—never authorized it—and never knew of this deed;—and that the matter was then in a course of negotiation with the Bank."

Respecting the assertion of the committee that neither Mr. Biddle nor Mr. Cowperthwaite answered the letters addressed to them, Mr. B. says, that it is in effect a misrepresentation, Mr. C. having called on Mr. Lippincott personally, and, in his presence, drawn up an account of the transaction, respecting which information was sought.

The next charge taken up by Mr. Biddle, is that of favoritism to his relatives, but especially to the house of T. Biddle & Co. On this point, we shall not follow the writer into detail. Suffice it to say that he adduces much evidence, principally from the examinations into the affairs of the Bank, entered into by Congress, while it was a national institution. From these it appears that the Ex-Cashiers Wilson, McIlvaine and Cowperthwaite, as well as Directors Cadwalader, Beck, and others, testified that Mr. Biddle, so far from being guilty of favoritism, objected to giving offices, in several cases, to his relatives; and that the large loans made to T. Biddle & Co. were the results of the transaction, conducted by Mr. Eyre, alluded to in his third letter. The Committee of Congress came to this resolution on the charge of favoritism.

"Resolved, That the charges brought against the President of lending money to Thomas Biddle & Co. without interest, and of discounting notes for that house and for Charles Biddle without the sanction of the Directors are without foundation, and that there does not exist any ground for charging the President with having shown or manifested any disposition to show, any partiality to these individuals in their transactions with the Bank."

Mr. Biddle concludes by stating, that in 1837, after relieving the distresses of New York, it seemed just that the same measures of relief should be given in Philadelphia. Two large establishments here were in great jeopardy. "One," he remarks, "was the house of Messrs. John A. Brown & Co., the other Thomas Biddle & Co. The first I took in hand myself, making the necessary advances to carry them through their troubles, and they were accordingly saved. With the House of Thomas Biddle & Co. I would not interfere; but I requested a Committee to examine their affairs and if they thought it expedient to carry them through, I would consent to it. They did so. All this increase of loan made in 1837, was a work in which I had no part whatever any more than in the original loan made by Mr. Eyre, and the securities offered were, I understand, very substantial then, though in the great decline of all personal property they may now be inadequate. Having said thus much concerning these loans, I finally close that subject."

Mr. Biddle ends with the following paragraph. We give it as his view of the result of the report.

"And now let us see to what an end this Committee is hurrying the Bank. If they had been Stockholders themselves, if they had consulted the interests of the Stockholders, their course was perfectly obvious. The Bank had had quarrels enough—what it wanted was repose—it needed that its credit should be sustained abroad, and that at home it should seek favor and friendship with the community and the government. The Bank might have been gradually restored—its capital diminished so as to enable it to make dividends and all its misfortunes gradually repaired. But what do these committee men? They vilify all those who have heretofore managed the Bank, they denounce Mr. Jaudon, and they describe the institution as one not entitled to confidence. What is the consequence? They have destroyed the ability of Mr. Jaudon to serve the Bank—they have so completely prostrated the credit of the Bank itself that it will be scarcely possible to make arrangements for continuing to pay its interest in Europe—and the Bank has no means of sending it from here, so that at the first default the foreign creditor may be tempted to sell the securities he holds at any price and come upon the Bank for the difference, a claim which would sweep away a large part of its capital. At the same time they have alienated many persons who were able and willing to serve the Bank;—they have rendered it odious, and the Legislature of Pennsylvania will either cut the Bank adrift and leave it to its fate—or else if it affords any relief will do it only on condition that it will give up its independence and place itself at the mercy of the Legislature, so that its charter may be at any time repealed without assigning a single reason."

Fifth Letter of Mr. Biddle.

Defence of Jaudon—Commissions, &c.—His large debt to the Bank—How adjusted—Mr. Biddle contends that Mr. Jaudon now owes nothing.

The fifth letter of Mr. Biddle appeared in the National Gazette of the 24th ult. and is devoted to a defence of Mr. Jaudon. "I defend Mr. Jaudon," he says, "I am his friend, and I deem it my duty to stand up for an absent friend when he is assailed. I have long known him and esteemed him. I know few men who unite so many fine qualities. He has won the confidence of men of all descriptions in Europe—and he has used that reputation for the common benefit of his countrymen. How many of them can bear witness to the zeal and kindness and urbanity with which he has assisted them—how many owe to him the success of their negociations, while all these talents he has devoted and is at this moment devoting to the service of the Bank." He then continues again, a little space farther on, "To see such a man denounced and villified by those professing to represent the institution which he had served and saved—to see such a man stabbed behind his back at the moment when he was laboring to protect the Bank, and when all his talents and character were needed in its service, is an act not merely of injustice to him, but of insanity as respects the Bank itself. Doubtless he will hereafter defend himself—but in the meantime he shall not want my aid, incompetent though it be.

"Of his account with the Bank I know nothing and never did know any thing, and it is quite probable that the statement of it made by the Committee may be just as inaccurate as that they have made of mine. But taking it all for granted, and believing every word the Committee have stated about it, what after all does it amount to? Let us examine."

Mr. Biddle then proceeds to notice the remarks of the committee, respecting the payment by the Bank of the loss sustained by Mr. Jaudon in his sale of furniture, of his passage to England, of the payment of his office expenses when there, and of the agreement to give him so much per cent. for the loans he should obtain—all which agreement Mr. Biddle declares to be usual in such cases, and highly favorable to the Bank, as they could have got their business done, in no way, so cheap.

Mr. Biddle then proceeds to notice the debt due by Mr. Jaudon to the Bank, of which he speaks in the following terms:—

"I beg you to understand that my defence of my friend Jaudon is not indiscriminate. I do not profess to be blind to the errors of my friends. I am much more proud of esteeming them in spite of their faults. Now I think he committed a great mistake in suffering himself to borrow so much from the Bank. Officers of banks ought not to be borrowers at all—never large borrowers. But then there was in his case this apology for it. The Bank was bringing home and investing its means in stocks, and as these stock loans go exclusively on the credit of the stock without much regard to the personal responsibility, it was supposed not to be of much importance who were the real borrowers—the stock itself being sufficient to secure the Bank. Accordingly my impression is that when the Committee of Exchange went into these stock investments they were rather inclined than not to let these officers who had been laboring hard get some benefit if there was to be any from the rise of stocks; and so it went on by degrees until the loans became too large, and the stocks declined in value. All this I have since learned at second hand, rather than from any personal knowledge from the Committees, for I was then occupied by the general movement of the concentration in Pennsylvania, and left to the Committee the details. If too he was mistaken in his estimate of stocks, it was an error shared by so many that its very universality might extenuate it. Have not the shrewdest men—the closest men been deceived about stocks—is there any man in the country whose personal estate is worth half—nay, one third what it was three years ago?"

After going into a somewhat detailed examination of the report, so far as it relates to Mr. Jaudon, the ex-President sums up the substance of his argument in these words. He is addressing the committee:

"You say, in page 49, that Mr. Jaudon's account was at one time as high as	$510,000
You say, in page 16, that it is now, Dec. 1840,	117,000
You perceive then that he paid off	393,000
Of this amount the only sum that was paid in stocks was (at page 17)	86,000
Leaving what he actually paid in cash the sum of	$307,000
But (in page 13) you complain that he received for services, the enormous amount of	335,000
Well then his receipts exceeded his repayments only,	28,000

Do you not begin now to perceive that after deducting for his expenses these $28,000, *he has paid to the Bank every dollar he has received from it. Do you not see that he has been working out his debt to the Bank by valuable services—services which he performed at much less cost than any foreign merchant would have charged—and that every dollar the Bank has allowed him has gone to pay up this old debt.* Does not every body see that this gives an entirely new aspect to the whole question—for after all what other debtor of the Bank has paid so much or so well during that time. I doubt whether there is one single man who has paid in any thing like the same proportion of his debt—$393,000 paid and the remaining $117,000 perfectly well secured and in a course of reduction. If he has been an imprudent borrower he has certainly been a prompt and large payer—and he has nobly struggled to repair the consequences of his indiscretion in purchasing stocks which have since depreciated."

Mr. Biddle closes his letter with a few concluding paragraphs relative to the injurious effect in Europe, of the Committee's report. He says, "If this denunciation of him (meaning Mr. Jaudon) has been unjust in itself—it seems little less than madness as regards the Bank. He has long been the confidential agent of the Bank. His character is identified with it, his talents necessary to it, and yet in the midst of its embarrassments, at the very moment when he was most needed, it sends to Europe a public denunciation of him, which whatever mischief it may do to him recoils tenfold on the Bank."

The publication of these letters has divided the public mind respecting the mismanagement of the U. S. Bank, the ex-President having his partizans, and the Bank having hers. Meanwhile the political press has taken up the matter, and though the Whig journals generally maintain silence respecting the controversy, the Van Buren papers are filled with communications opposed to Mr. Biddle, and his letters. Into this debate we shall not enter. Indeed more light must yet be cast upon these transactions, before they can be fully understood by any one. The answer of the Committee—if they make one—may enable the public to judge accurately; and we shall continue as heretofore, as soon as any new facts on either side come out, to present them to our readers.

Foreign News.

Arrival of the Great Western—Four days later from England.

Great excitement respecting the non arrival of the President in England—McLeod case in Parliament and tone of the British Press—Rumored mediation of France—Robbery at Windsor Castle—Varieties—News from France and Spain, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, the East, and China.

The Great Western arrived at New York on Saturday last about one o'clock P. M., having made the passage in sixteen days, an unusually short time for this period of the year.

The steamer, says her log, encountered very severe weather, and fell in with large islands of ice. On the 18th from 9, 15 passed several small pieces—blowed the engines, and at 9, 30 run into a field of ice extending as far as the eye could reach; at 10, 15 succeeded in getting the ship's head to the eastward, and at 11 got clear of the field. On the 19th and 20th was completely surrounded by ice.

Among the passengers are Mr. Bates, managing partner of the late firm of Baring, Brothers & Co. with his lady and a party of friends; also Professor Wayland, Joseph Hanni, Esq. lady and daughter, Miss Jaudon, &c. &c.

The news brought by the Great Western will be read with deep interest.

The overland India mail had not arrived when the evening papers went to press on the 7th, but was due and hourly expected.

Non Arrival of the President.

Up to the closing of the mail from Liverpool to London on the 7th inst., the steamer President had not arrived, and it will be seen by the following extracts from the London Courier that the most painful anxiety prevailed concerning her fate.

"A rumor prevailed here yesterday, and was pretty generally credited, that the President, about which such painful surmises are afloat, had been seen making for the Azores, in order to procure fuel.—The statement turns out to be incorrect, but as yesterday was Sunday, it was impossible to trace it to its origin. Two vessels arrived here yesterday from St. Michael's, one of the Azores—the Lynx, and the Star of the West. They sailed in company on Thursday week, and arrived by the same tide. The crew of both vessels say that from the time of sailing until reaching the channel, they saw no steamer whatever. This is conclusive as to the falsehood of the report. There can be no doubt that the President experienced the same hurricane which the Caledonia steamer encountered on the 13th and 14th ult., which is described by some old captains on board, as being one of the most severe they ever witnessed on the Atlantic.—In the meantime, public anxiety is stretched to its utmost tension respecting her fate, and it also forms the almost exclusive subject of conversation."

The Liverpool Albion says—"Nothing whatever has been heard of the President steamer; if she has run to the southward, and made for the Western Isles, for the purpose of replenishing her coal, she is not yet due, the Liverpool steam-ship, when, in the winter of 1839, was compelled to run to the same islands to replenish her coal, having been 27 days on the passage from New York to Liverpool, via Fayal. The prevalent opinion is, that the President must have run to the Western Isles and that she may be expected to arrive in a few days."

The Globe on the evening of the 7th, contains the following:

A letter from Liverpool says, "that the report in the London papers of yesterday, of a large steamer having been seen steering for Fayal, (or one of the Western Islands,) by a vessel that arrived here on Sunday, is without any foundation.

5½ P. M.—There is no account whatever of the President (or any other ship supposed to be her,) since she was last seen by the Orpheus, very early on the morning of the 12th ult. I mention this to obviate the many absurd rumors afloat."

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday.—The statement published in the second edition of the morning papers, relative to the "President" steamer having been seen by the Captain of the Lynx, from St. Michael's is wholly untrue, and must have been furnished by some person from Liverpool, whose information upon nautical matters is evidently of a very questionable character. Whether the steamer has put into Fayal, returned to New York, or met with a more melancholy destiny, is, at the moment we write, entirely a matter of visionary speculation.

City, 12 o'clock.—The President steamer has not been heard of, and the greatest alarm prevails regarding her. Yesterday insurances upon her were effected as high as 20 per cent. premium, and more will probably be demanded to-day. Beyond the usual mails from the continent, we have no foreign arrivals, and nothing in the shape of news is stirring.

From the Shipping Gazette of April 7.

Half-past Three.—Twenty-seven per cent. has been paid out of doors on the President, and there is a doubt whether any thing less than 30 per cent. would be accepted in the subscription room at Lloyds. She was first insured at 8 per cent.

McLeod.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—On the evening of April 6th, Viscount Palmerston said that the next motion on the paper was one of the Hon. member for Kilkenney, relating to the differences at present existing between this country and the government of the United States, and to the arrest of McLeod. He put it to his honorable friend whether, at the present moment, he would think it necessary to bring this question under the consideration of the house. For his part, he did not see the expediency of bringing forward this question at the present moment. (Hear.)

He trusted that there existed, on the part both of the government of the United States and that of this country, an anxious desire to bring this matter to an amicable and satisfactory termination. (Hear, hear.) These matters had excited a strong feeling both at this side of the Atlantic and the other, and whilst these matters were the subject of communication between the two governments, any thing like a discussion of their details could only tend to delay, perhaps to defeat the object, not only of his honorable friend, but that of the English government and the government of the United States. (Hear, hear.) He hoped, therefore, his Hon. friend would postpone his motion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hume said no person was more anxious to see relations of friendship manifested between this country and the United States. He was opposed to war of any kind, but a war with the United States would be a most unnatural war. (Hear, hear.) After what had been stated by the noble lord, he had no objection to postpone his motion.

The tone of the British press on this subject is much less warlike than at the latest intelligence. The London M. Journal says, "The lowering prospect which has lately been suspended over our Transatlantic commercial relations, may now be fully declared to have disappeared. The case of McLeod will be amicably arranged; the United States government have sent pacific overtures to our cabinet, and our oft-repeated opinion is likely to be thoroughly confirmed, that the threatened contest will for a long time be averted. The fact of the case is—the Americans *cannot* go to war with us in their present peculiar and financial position, and we *ought not* to go to war with the Americans if we wish to avoid the infliction of incalculable injuries upon our domestic manufactures and trade.

BRISTOL, April 7th.—Though the President is thus unaccountably delayed, there is no lack of recent intelligence from the States. During the last week there have been two or three arrivals, the latest by the North America, in the short space of fifteen and a half days. The accounts leave matters much in *statu quo*; they all refer to instructions presumed to have been received by Mr. Fox, and to the despatches forwarded in answer by that minister through the President; unfortunately the information needful is still wanting; the President is still at sea.

A Rumored Mediation by France.

PARIS, April 5.—It seems certain that M. Guizot has offered the mediation of France to terminate the differences existing between Great Britain and the United States. We cannot, however, believe that M. Guizot, not content with offering his services as mediator, has threatened the United States, as a journal affirms that he has, with an armed intervention. France invading the United States in favor of England! It is an idea too ridiculous to be entertained, even by the men who abandoned Egypt to the mercy of the powers.—*Le Courier Francais, April 5.*

This report of mediation seems to have been founded only upon a Paris letter in the London Globe. The armed intervention spoken of by the Courier Francais was a bare invention of the French editor. The letter in the Globe intimated no such thing.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

THE ROBBERY AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—*April 6th.*—This morning, Richard Lovegrove, the party suspected of being concerned in the extensive depredations at the Castle, and who was advertised in the Police Gazette of Friday, arrived at Windsor by the 8 o'clock train from Paddington, with the High Constable of Windsor and another person named Needham, to whom, it is stated, (but from the secrecy observed it is impossible at present to obtain the correct particulars,) he gave himself up in the course of yesterday.

Varieties.

Thomas Stevenson, Ex-Mayor of Stafford, has been examined and held to bail on a charge of forgery.

A dreadful fire happened at the Elephant and Castle public house, Whitechapel Road, London, on the 5th—loss 1500*l*. Also, another at a floor cloth manufactory, Clarkenwell—loss 4000*l*.

An extensive fire occurred on the 4th, at Knowlton, near Reading, consuming eight houses.

An absurd rumor, says the Limerick Chronicle, was current here, of an Embargo on passenger vessels to New York. There is no impediment whatever to navigation to the United States or Canada.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed Friday, the 30th of April, as the day on which he intends to bring forward his annual financial statement, known as the "Budget."

Count Survilliers (Joseph Bonaparte) has been alarmingly ill, but was considered better at the last accounts.

France.

There is very little news of importance in the Paris papers, which are still occupied to a great extent with the Fortification Bill. The journals the most opposed to the project seem to think that even now some means may be devised to prevent it from being carried into execution.

The mother of Downes had been arrested, but, after a short interrogatory, was set at liberty.

THE MOVEMENT AT MARSEILLES.—In consequence of the events at Marseilles, domiciliary visits were made at Carcassonne, and in the environs. Some arms and a pretty considerable quantity of cartridges were seized. The police were informed on the 26th that a rising was prepared for the 27th, in the evening. M. de Villeneuve, Commissary of Police, whose activity is incessant, succeeded in making himself acquainted with the whole plot, which, thanks to him, is defeated.

The copyright bill has been rejected by the Chamber of Deputies. The main principle of the bill was to give the family of an author or artist an exclusive interest in his works for thirty years after his decease. This principle appeared at one moment to be agreed to; but other difficulties arose, and the bill, after a fortnight's discussion, has been lost.

There is a report here that a general political amnesty is to be granted on the occasion of the baptism of the Count de Paris, and that Prince Louis Napoleon is to be included in it.

The preparations for the baptism are on a scale of magnificence which is almost unprecedented during the present reign, and the King has resolved on making great sacrifices from his privy purse.

According to La Presse preparations were being made to forward the works of the fortifications of Paris with the utmost rapidity. 3,000 wheel barrows were ordered, and 30,000 laborers would be engaged, independently of the troops to be employed for the same purpose.

THE WAR IN FRENCH AFRICA.—The Moniteur Algerien of the 23d ult. says:—"After twelve days' absence, the Governor General returned to Algiers on the 18th, from his tour to the East. The Duke d'Aumale arrived at Algiers on the 19th. Lieut. General Bugeaud has issued the following decree, dated Algiers, March 19.—"All the points occupied by the French troops in Africa are declared to be in a state of war." This decree having caused consternation among the population, the Moniteur Algerien has endeavored in a supplement to dispel the uneasiness. It says "that the danger of war is not more serious than usual, and that the decree has only for its object to render the service of the African militia more regular and more military."

Spain.

Our accounts from Madrid are to the 29th ult. The Regency question becomes more and more a topic of excitement, which has not been diminished by a letter written on the part of the Duke of Victory to the Eco del Comercio. It is couched in rather vague terms, but it seems to indicate that the Duke will be sole Regent or not at all.

Belgium.

We have Brussels papers to the 3d inst. They contain several articles on the subject of the ministerial crisis in Belgium, but nothing appears to be settled. The Chamber of Representatives has passed the law relative to the national petitions by a majority of 52 to 6. The Chamber then adjourned to the 20th inst.

Switzerland.

We take from the Constitutionel the following correspondence relating to Switzerland. It is dated Berne, April 1. "The first article of the project of the Committee has been accepted by the strictly necessary majority of 12 votes. This article is couched in the following terms: The decree of the great council of the canton of Argovia of the 18th of January last, which suppresses all the convents in its territory, is declared to be incompatible with the 12th article of the Federal compact. Four articles remain to be discussed, on two of which it is thought there will be no majority.

Italy.

The ex-Regent of Spain, Maria Christina, arrived at Milan on the 24th ult.

A private letter from Naples of the 20th ult., states that the King of Naples had contracted with an English company to construct a railroad from Naples to Caserta.

Greece.

ATHENS, Feb. 28.—The King, by this present steamer, sends to M. Mavrocordato his recall from London, and his appointment to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (when the King does not preside in person,) and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

M. Tricupi returns to London as Minister of Greece to our Court.

The Candiots have all gone away from Greece to revolutionise their own country! Caraboussa is the rendezvous of the insurgents, and they have already committed some acts of piracy.

Affairs of the East.

TURKEY.—We have advices from Constantinople of the 17th ult. The Ottoman fleet returned to that capital on the 16th, and had resumed its former station along the European bank of the Bosphorus.

In a conference held at Therapia, at Lord Ponsonby's house, the reply of the Porte to the petition of Mehemet Ali had been discussed. The result of this conference is affirmed to be that the Porte is left to the alternative of yielding the modification sought by Mehemet Ali of that part of the hatti scheriff which relates to the hereditary succession to the pashalic, or of relinquishing all claim to the future intervention of the four Powers in favor of Turkey. The Divan, it is therefore supposed, will conform to the wishes of the Ambassadors. This state of things is generally regarded as equivalent to a settlement of the Eastern question. Thus far we report from a well-informed Constantinople correspondent. Upon his statement we need only remark that the united influence of the four Powers upon the decision of the Divan cannot fail of success, that influence being exercised in support only of the reasonable petition of the Pasha.

THE NEW TREATY.—The treaty or convention initialed (paraphe) on the 15th ult., by the representatives of the five great European Powers and the Ambassador of the Porte, contains:

A preamble of considerable length, stating and recognising the rights of the Ottoman Porte as an independent power in her relations with the other European nations.

Articles 1 and 2, which stipulate the closing of the Dardanelles against all foreign ships of war, without distinction.

Article 3, which consists of an invitation to all friendly Powers, not parties to the treaty, to accede to it; and

Article 4, which relates merely to the exchange of the ratifications within a given time.

The above are the entire contents of this important convention.

China.

There was a rumor in England, coming by way of Russia, on the 6th, that the China dispute had been adjusted, but it was not credited. Even the Globe, anxious to grasp at any thing favorable, could only present the following:

"The source of the report which we gave yesterday in our City correspondence, respecting the settlement of the dispute between this country and China, was letters received via Petersburg by parties who, on a former occasion, (the arrival of our expedition near the mouth of the Pekin river) had intelligence of it by the same route some weeks earlier than the India mails.

"Without therefore being able to confirm the report from other sources, we hope that its substance the concession of our claims by the Chinese, will prove correct; and that the next arrivals from the East will confirm the satisfactory conclusion anticipated."

Extensive Forgeries.

The forgery at Cincinnati [illegible] gave a detailed account last we[illegible] by attempts to perpetrate a su[illegible] frauds in our own section of [illegible] York the forgers were successful [illegible] and Baltimore, where they also signally failed.

Some time la[illegible] rica in New Y[illegible] the Bank of America [illegible] leans Bank, [illegible] the New Orleans [illegible] Mexican dollars [illegible] cate for $23,000 [illegible] on presentation [illegible] to a Mr. Britton, [illegible] B. to Mr. Tho[illegible] recommending Mr. [illegible] tleman of fortu[illegible] an English gentleman [illegible] New Orleans [illegible] money with the [illegible] day week, and [illegible] ared on Thursday [illegible] he took to Jac[illegible] certificate, which [illegible] by a check on [illegible] ched it for him [illegible] dollar notes. [illegible] was paid in 1000 [illegible] evidently an ac[illegible] another person, [illegible] reigns, and pu[illegible] ttle to buy sovereigns [illegible] for in notes o[illegible] which he paid [illegible] steamer for Eng[illegible] next day the [illegible] that this is but [illegible] to be no doubt [illegible] have been swin[illegible] which the Banks [illegible] ward for the re[illegible] fered $5000 reward [illegible] ness of the vil[illegible] show the cook [illegible] Union Bank, [illegible] himself at the [illegible] ment was refuse[illegible] his order, payable [illegible] stranger. He [illegible] Britton was a [illegible] asked him to a[illegible] Mr. Little and [illegible] ing the Bank, [illegible] purpose of satisfying [illegible] Cashier of the [illegible] able to go, the [illegible] money was acc[illegible] with him, and the [illegible]

In Philadelphia [illegible] at like character [illegible] with the one [illegible] on the Girard [illegible] Bank. Mr. Le[illegible] latter institution, [illegible] received on the [illegible] to be from G. [illegible] O. Hall, contain[illegible] of deposite of [illegible] that Bank for [illegible] name of Mat[illegible] thew Draper, o[illegible] the same, word [illegible] for word, except [illegible] that has been [illegible] published, addre[illegible] Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati.)

On the 13th [illegible] at the Girard Bank, and prod[illegible] other half of the certificate, curi[illegible] the other half Mr. Lewis had [illegible] going among the brokers, an[illegible] sell it, he returned to the G[illegible] Lewis purchased it from him. [illegible] of the letter or certificate [illegible] officers of the Girard Bank, [illegible] circumstances, and the conduct o[illegible] arose in their minds as to the [illegible] it was thought best by those c[illegible] of the money, which was obt[illegible] should be given up as soon as [illegible] the certificate at New Orleans [illegible] tificate was forwarded to the [illegible] 13th of April, and no doubt [illegible] Bank here, that it was a certif[illegible] (an elaborately engraved one) [illegible] from which it purported to co[illegible]

It has been [illegible] Draper arrived in this city, an[illegible] Merchant's Hotel, on the 11th of [illegible] obtained from the Bank on th[illegible] from him again until a day and [illegible] although he was earlier sought [illegible] the city until Friday or Satu[illegible] been heard from [illegible]

The forgery [illegible] have deceived [illegible] exact resemblan[illegible] Hall. The bo[illegible] sembling the h[illegible] in the Commer[illegible] of the paper, an[illegible] seal upon the w[illegible] indentions, perf[illegible]

This is one [illegible] tised in this co[illegible] Cincinnati Ba[illegible] $13,000; and [illegible] $23,000; and [illegible] Girard Bank, [illegible] not yet have c[illegible] the depredator [illegible] same adroit vil[illegible] from London w[illegible]

The person [illegible] not the person [illegible] unquestionably, [illegible] tained through [illegible] part of the cit[illegible] an accomplice, [illegible] as evidently ret[illegible]

We have al[illegible] same gang to [illegible] Bank, and from [illegible] through the i[illegible] $30,000; from [illegible] but they were [illegible]

On Friday a[illegible] personal appea[illegible] of the person w[illegible] Cincinnati Ban[illegible] of a like chara[illegible] days past, had [illegible] corner of Fifth [illegible] Sykes. On T[illegible] the forgeries ap[illegible] should leave fo[illegible] but instead of [illegible] circuitous route [illegible] took lodgings i[illegible] prior to his boa[illegible] ing at the hotel [illegible] some other nam[illegible] issued the warr[illegible] country for five [illegible] lived upon rem[illegible] in New Orlean[illegible] six weeks ago, [illegible] While at Mr. [illegible] the heavy disco[illegible] money. He w[illegible] fault of giving [illegible] considerable ba[illegible]

The Cashier [illegible] that institution, [illegible] the Commercia[illegible] some light on th[illegible] forgeries. We [illegible] of our readers.

"I wrote to [illegible] Cashier, "advis[illegible] you referred to [illegible] imposition has [illegible] rica, New Yor[illegible] Bank issued to [illegible] were presented [illegible] payment, alter[illegible] each, one of wh[illegible] cial Bank, of C[illegible] Kentucky, Lou[illegible] system of fraud[illegible] bank will not h[illegible] at work, and w[illegible] the detection of [illegible] good is to be do[illegible] that something [illegible] in the minds [illegible] the further prog[illegible] been arrested."

On Monday [illegible] city, with offic[illegible] phens, of the N[illegible] the latter city, [illegible] forger, as also [illegible] Stevens, an old [illegible] found about $2[illegible] mitted. This [illegible] adroit and ente[illegible] concerned, som[illegible] forging a letter [illegible] tucky, on the [illegible] ing over to the [illegible] Bank.

In New York [illegible] tained for the a[illegible] dred thousand [illegible] Bank; but in r[illegible] a large number [illegible] forged signature[illegible] States, where th[illegible] tried for this fo[illegible] mony of an ac[illegible] through a bill o[illegible] which he comm[illegible] State Prison.

Whether Bro[illegible] forgeries or not, [illegible] tried for forging [illegible] Kentucky on th[illegible] and probably, a[illegible] in the counterfe[illegible] Mr. Jacob M. [illegible] ever, have been [illegible] Stephens, and [illegible] negotiated the [illegible] forged certificat[illegible] on other charge[illegible]

Another Steamboat Disaster.

The boiler of [illegible] as she was abou[illegible] Tuesday evenin[illegible] chinery, killing [illegible] others. Nume[illegible] bricks, &c., we[illegible] pier and adjoini[illegible] son, a boy, the [illegible] hands miraculo[illegible] Oswego, and A[illegible] board the Henry [illegible] making her fast, [illegible] mer had his leg [illegible] ly—some heavy [illegible] has left a wife [illegible] of the Eckford, [illegible] broken and his [illegible] three others we[illegible] was an old boat [illegible]

The explosion [illegible] and boat almost [illegible] half the people [illegible] ler on board w[illegible] for the characte[illegible] of passengers ha[illegible] place, (the qua[illegible] killed.

We annex th[illegible] relates to the p[illegible] sixty feet across [illegible] the water, one [illegible] jured—not scald[illegible] Engineer, terribl[illegible] —can hardly re[illegible] tow, was killed [illegible] der, and terribly [illegible] another fireman [illegible] ger, in a state [illegible] hand had his he[illegible] ments of the boi[illegible] dislocated; the [illegible] was knocked ove[illegible] side of his face [illegible] cabin, was imme[illegible] but not scalded, [illegible]

U. S. Bank.

[illegible]

A Bank Swindled.

[illegible]

New Publications.

GRAHAM'S LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZ[INE] *for May*, 1841.—The May number of this pop[ular] Monthly Periodical, is issued beautifully embelli[shed] with a fine Mezzotinto Engraving of a Mother and Ch[ild] on steel, entitled "THE MOTHER'S PRIDE." A P[late] OF FASHIONS, *beautifully colored, of seven figures*, [of] Ladies of Victoria's Court, from the London W[orld of] Fashion; and two pages of choice Music.

The Literary Contents are from the first Ma[gazine] writers of the day. The following are the

ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

The Mother's Pride—By Mrs. C. H. W. Esling, Illustrated by an original Mezzotinto Engraving; Worth and Wealth, or the Choice of a Wife—By Ellen Ashton; The Dusty White [illegible]—By Mrs. Volney E. Howard; The Voice of the Spring Time—By Martin Thayer, Jr.; The Reefer of '76—By the author of "Cruising in the Last War." The Sea Fight; The Haunted Castle—A Legend of the Rhine; Aletha—By J. S. Freligh; My Grandfather's Story—By Mrs. Lydia Jane Pierson; The Parsonage Gathering—By Mrs E. C. Stedman; To an old Rock—By [illegible] G. Foster; To the "Blue Eye Lassie"—By the late [illegible] G. Brooks; Leaves from a Lawyer's Portfolio. The Robbery and Murder; I Cling to Thee—By T. G. [illegible]r; A Descent into the Maelstrom—By Edgar A. Poe; Soliloquy of an Octogenarian—By Pliny Earle M.D. May Day—A Rhapsody, by Jeremy Short, Esq.; Life; The Sweet Birds are Singing—a much admired Duet—arranged for the Piano Forte—By J. Moschelles; Sports and Pastimes. Dog Breaking; Review of New books; &c. &c.

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GEO. R. GRAHAM,
S. W. corner of CHESNUT and THIRD Sts.

We subjoin the following opinions of the New York and Philadelphia Press:

"GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—A goodly number of this periodical has already appeared for May. It has a beautiful embellishment from Sartain, and a picture of the fashions; as we suppose the whole is fashionable, we say nothing about the dress of the ladies, but their mouths are too small—the fashion must change before strawberry time.

The first article is from Mrs. Esling, late Miss Waterman, and is, of course, good; and there is also a beautifully written poem from the pen of the well known and lamented 'Florio,' the late J. G. Brooks, Esq. while the contents of the number generally are certainly worthy of high commendation."—*Phila. U. S. Gazette.*

"GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, FOR MAY.—The principal embellishment of this number is the 'Mother's Pride,' in which the figures of a mother and child are prominent, the engraving being by Sartain, from an original picture by De Franca. The additional embellishments are, a plate of the Fashions, and a popular piece of Music. Among the contributors of original matter, are several of our most meritorious writers. The critical department is sustained with more than ordinary ability."—*Inquirer, Philadelphia.*

[illegible]

A Terrible Accident.

[illegible]

SATURDAY POST.

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Travelling Agents.

...Dr. Isaac H. Tiffany, Esq. of Wheeling, Va. has been appointed agent for the Saturday Evening Post and Godey's Magazine in the place of R. J. Gatewood, deceased. Mr. Tiffany is an old and tried friend to the Saturday Evening Post, and those wishing to subscribe for either periodical, will be kind enough to call on him.

...T. E. James is our general travelling agent, assisted by C. H. P. Shaw and Seth T. Brooks. Subscribers and others may call upon them at their residence, or address a letter to any one of them, and it will receive prompt attention.

...Thomas Sutton, Esq. is our travelling agent for the State of New York, for the Saturday Evening Post and Godey's Magazine, and is authorized to receive new subscriptions, and renewals by settling their accounts with him.

...C. W. James, of Cincinnati, Ohio, our old agent in that city, has resumed and will receive new subscribers at the Store of Olive and Jackson, recently occupied by H. M. Lewis and M. Morton.

...R. G. Easton and I. F. Easton for Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa and Wisconsin territories.

...S. H. Stevenson and John F. Jones for Kentucky.

...W. A. Pierce, for Pennsylvania and Tennessee.

...Alanson Billings, Ex-Comptroller of the State of New York, is our agent for the above counties.

...L. Turner is our agent for Louisiana. Any person who may be authorized to act as agents of ours will please inform us of the same.

Local Agents.

...B. McIlvaine, Esq. of Maysville, Ky. is agent for the Saturday Evening Post and Godey's Magazine, and is specially commissioned him.

...W. Rice are agent for the Post and Magazine at Fayetteville, N. C. Subscribers at said place will oblige us by paying him their subscriptions.

...T. Clark, Esq. of Milton, Northumberland county Pa. is agent for the Post and Graham's Magazine at that place.

...D. A. Buckley, of Jacksonville, Ill. is the agent for the Saturday Evening Post and Godey's Magazine. All the above gentlemen have our full confidence, and to them we refer those wishing to subscribe.

...Wm. H. Ivey, Jr. Adams, New York is duly authorized to receive names for the Saturday Evening Post and Godey's Magazine.

To Correspondents.

...Name or Place." in file for insertion.

...Mary." shall appear at an early date.

..." H. J. R." cannot appear. His rhymes have nothing of poetry in them.

..." Tax Payer." next week.

...The article on "Religion" is under consideration.

..." Warrior." is respectfully declined.

..." Sonnet." has been received. It is under consideration.

Sailing of Frigates.

We alluded last week to the experiment in size and armament, of the new ships in our own navy, and called attention to the fact, that in the case of a war, that vessels of the same armament would be of the same advantage, except as to the bravery and skill of the crew. We have at hand, however, some interesting information, in relation to the new ships of the English and American navies, that cannot also is decidedly against us. A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, who contributes the comparison that alludes to the matter.

"The celerity of the ships and vessels built in the United States (he remarks) is, doubtless, a fact that is proverbial in every nation. In the last war with Great Britain, our vessels, built for speed, were encountered in the British Channel harassing, sinking and destroying an immense amount of property, and diminishing the Channel's every trade of the supplies from Ireland; and, if I mistake not, all but one returned in safety. This was accomplished by brave hearts and swift vessels. Since that time the British navy has profited by it, and is building a Navy even sharper than the pilot-boat models of our own country, and to engineer United States. Gunwales, Potomac, &c. were accounted fast sailers; but the question arises how will the new frigate stand the test? I am not for entering into when it is too late, let us compare ships.—The table below will show the relative proportion between the United States frigate Potomac and the British ship Vernon—both ships of the same class, number of guns, and weight of metal, and the same number of men. The following comparison would be the result, should they be at sea, as to their sailing qualities:—

	Potomac.	Vernon.
Length on deck, in feet	175	176
Breadth extreme	46 10	50 60
Tonnage of present tonnage section, in dungeon	1844	2283
Mean Draft of water, in feet	20 50	21 25
Total weight of equipment and ship	1300 tons	2564 tons
Area of greatest transverse section, in feet	629	667
Area of sails, in square feet	10,588	28,721
No. of square feet of sails to every square foot of the greatest transverse section	17 14	40.09
No. of square feet to every ton weight of the ship	8 95	10 44
Height of centre of Effort above Load Line	73.39	78.47
Ditto in proportion to breadth of beam	1.59	1.49

"From it will be seen that the Vernon has the advantage of the Potomac in the motive power, that she is to have a sail for every square foot of her greatest section, or beam, with but a few square feet more or her tonnage, while the Potomac has a little advantage in this item, in proportion to their breadth of beam. They did not succeed in getting out the weight of the stores as soon as they can get to the frigates) it will be necessary to add to the Potomac's efficiency. I am very sure the populace would hang any one they could ascertain was engaged in that hateful affair!

American Steamers.

The Diplomatic body & the President.

On Saturday last President Tyler was waited on by the diplomatic body, when, in the absence of Mr. Fox, who was detained, by illness, at home, Mr. Bodisco, Russian Minister, appeared at their head, and delivered the following address:

"Mr. President: The United States having been suddenly deprived of its supreme head, the Constitution has immediately vested the Chief Magistrate's office.

"The Diplomatic Corps has the honor to appear before you, Sir, to express their sincere wishes of supporting through you, Sir, again, its concern in the melancholy event which has just been unexpectedly announced to you from the bosom of the American People. The Diplomatic Corps begs leave, Sir, to assure you, Mr. President, that your Administration may be distinguished by the same wisdom and firmness which have made the nation, and by a constant increase in the prosperity of the United States.

"The Diplomatic Corps embraces this opportunity, Mr. President, to offer you the expression of its earnest desire to meet your confidence and esteem.

As soon as Mr. Bodisco had ceased, the President, in a graceful and appropriate manner, made the subjoined reply.

"Mr. Minister: In my character of Chief Magistrate of the United States, I receive with pleasure the assurances which you, as the organ of the Diplomatic Corps, have given me. I have to return to the Diplomatic Corps, whom on this occasion you represent, my sincere acknowledgments for their expression of confidence on account of the bereavement which has befallen me and the whole country.

"The death of its late lamented and illustrious President, has devolved upon me the duty of expressing the most earnest desire, as his constitutional successor, to cultivate with the representatives of other nations the most friendly relations which can so happily subsist between our respective countries.

"The People of the United States regard their own prosperity as identified with that of their friends and the family of nations, and the cultivation of the friendly and mutual amity as the best mode of advancing their own interests.

"I sincerely desire that the residence of the Diplomatic Corps near me, at this Government, may be rendered agreeable to them, to accomplish which nothing shall be wanting on my part."

The members of the corps diplomatique were then severally presented to the President, who spoke to each of them in a few words, expressive of the pleasure he felt in their personal acquaintance.

Dreadful Intimation.

A terrible tragedy of blood occurred last Wednesday, in Sumner, Oxford county, Me. where Mr. Moses Burtwell, hitherto a highly respectable citizen of that town, murdered his wife and two children, while two other children of the family only escaped destruction by flight. He then killed himself. The cause of the horrible deed is unknown, but it is said, at this late hour, that the murderer's insanity was to save the expense of the approaching end of the year.

...remained to be seen.

Mysterious Occurrence.

A late number of the Jackson, Miss. True Issue, contains the following strange account.

"On Tuesday last our attention was attracted by an unusual throng in front of the Capitol; upon inquiring into its cause, we were informed that a man named Clark, had procured a "habeas corpus," in order to obtain his liberation from prison, in which he had been incarcerated under a charge of murder.

The facts of the case, as developed in testimony, are of a character sufficiently horrible to be learned afterward, even upon so strange a tale of romance, as is often presented in real life. The individual said to be murdered, is an old man, aged about sixty, named Gleason, and said to be the father of the present member of that name, who has some notoriety in the early history of our country. The parties all reside in Rankin county, in this State, and the individuals charged with the murder, are the prisoner, Clark, a negro man named Solomon, who belonged to Gleset, and the deceased. The State's most important witness, is the daughter of the wife charged with the murder of the deceased. We do not feel at liberty to give any of the testimony, lest it tend to prejudice on side or other of the cause, but will merely state, that as against Clark, it was entirely circumstantial, yet of such a character as to induce the judge to require him to give bail, in a penalty of five thousand dollars. A portion of the testimony as connected with the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, but which led to their apprehension were as follows:—

About fifteen months since, the deceased disappeared quite suddenly, no search so, indeed, as to arouse suspicion of foul play, although his absence was noticed by his family and neighbors. He was supposed to South, Carolina, where he once resided. Time rolled on, and the matter was forgotten, when the prisoner Clark, while in conversation with a negro man named Solomon, and among other things, said to Texas, that he had killed his father, the father of the present member of that name, a Gleason, who told him that he could find the body in South Carolina, but was afraid to do so, as he would be arrested and hung. Clark, it is said, then told him that he had buried the body in the cellar of the old mansion, with a discovery of the fact.

Which his daughter had witnessed.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

There was little business of importance transacted during the closing days of the session.

Harrisburg, April 26.

Senate.—The Revenue bill finally passed the House, and is now before the House for concurrence in amendments. A large number of amendments were made by the Senate to the bill, but the Democratic members generally voted in accordance of the public works as soon as the appropriations were exhausted.

Mr. Reed offered an amendment to the bill, to authorize the Governor to appoint Stockholders of the U. S. Bank, to make an assignment of their assets and wind up their affairs, and to appoint Trustees for that purpose. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 13 to 14.

Mr. Fleming introduced a bill to authorize the Monongahela Navigation Company to borrow money. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Harrisburg, April 27, 1841.

The revenue bill, which has occupied so much of the weeks of the session, is now in the hands of a committee of conference, consisting of Messrs. Reed, Kingsbury, Fleming, Cunningham and Darlington on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Wm. T. Johnston, Low, Wright, Cox and Barr of the House. This committee will report to their respective bodies before the 1st of June.

Resolution of Thanks.—The Guardians of the Poor have passed a vote of thanks to Dr. Mott for his donation of fifty dollars, and exclusive to make a further reduction next year.

New Hope Cantabrian.—Messrs. Young and Weiser were on Wednesday sworn in as Hall Constables of the city, under the appointment of the Recorder.

General News.

Liability of Railroad Companies.—A case of some importance has recently been tried in Charleston, S. C. in which the jury found a verdict against the Company on the rail-road had lag crushed so badly that an amputation was necessary. It was caused by gross carelessness on the chief engineer, and partly by accident. The verdict was for a pecuniary compensation caused by their servant, (the engineer in chief) and his fellow servants, and that he had no fear on the ground that the company was liable for the acts of its servants, and as well as to the public. This decision will be taken from the decision, and the case was re-argued before the Court of Error, and the judges reversed the former decision, giving their reasons at large, and thus settling the question as a precedent perfect if there ever should have, viz: that the company is not accountable to its servants for the acts of its servants.

Interesting Fact.—The Rev. Mr. Bacon, in an address on the death of President Harrison, at New Haven, mentioned the fact that General Harrison was a descendant of Hugo Governi Thurmond, who was one of the members of the British Parliament who signed the death warrant of King Charles. The descendants of Governi Thurmond have not caused a very visible sensation—and the minds of the people generally have not been much excited by the event—*quite a rest of the gaslight* from which the reverend orator drew the inference, that the descendants of Hugo Governi, Bacon, and Whalley, three other members of the same Parliament, were also guilty of the murder of the "Martyr King." Charles was beheaded on the 30th of January, 1649.

Virginia Election.—The election for Members of Congress and State Legislature took place in Virginia and Ohio on the 27th ult. In Mr. Gholson's district, Congress seats, is reelected to Congress—no opposition.—In the district of Mr. Gholson, Mr. Goode, the Whig candidate, was elected over Cullen (Whig) by the other gentleman, Mr. Goode, by 300 majority, in the county 37—Cullen (Whig) had about 300 majority, in the county 37—Goode (Dem.) opposed to U. S. Bank, the failure of Saturday evening, 24th, in no doubt elected over Garland (Conservative). In the Legislature there is a gain for the Whigs. Mr. Gholson is a member of the Convention at Petersburg and two in Frederick, and a loss of one in Ohio.

Mont Sounds.—We learn by the Montreal Herald of the 20th inst. that an officer of the 24th Hussars, who came passenger in the British Queen, was the bearer of despatches from the British Government, to Mr. Fox, requesting his presence at Washington, on the 4th inst. and in the event of a refusal to ask for his passport. The despatches were of a pacific character, and were made so as to the decisive measures of England, it states that Lord Ashburton was empowered to take command of the troops in Canada in the event of a war.

A Heavy Building.—The Natchez Free Trader of the 20th inst. says:—We learn that twenty-four bales of hemp, lately sold with the produce of the Western States, were stolen out of the store of the great Father of Waters, and that the thieves, from night o'clock in the morning, carried away the whole of the property, and that they have to have passed during the last twenty-four hours. Persons will be on the look out for the thieves.

The Tribune to Louis Philippe.—A Paris letter-writer of the New York Commercial, in announcing the death of the Duke of Orleans, says:—"Among the future fates of two thousand cautious and fourteen hostile votes, the Tribune has sent a letter of condolence to Louis Philippe. I hope it may prove successful, for the unpopularity of George Sand has spoiled the pacific image of the servants of the Republic.

Connecticut Guess.—The editor of the New London Journal says there are more than three hundred unmarried ladies, between the ages of sweet 16 and dignified 30, in that city, all of them accomplished and beautiful! What a chance for a domestic speculation. A single gentleman must be an idiot to take half a dozen of them, if sent free, consigned to his custody.

President Mailing.—The gentlemen, who is President of Dartmouth University, and whose literary reputations are well known, cause passenger in the Great Western, on her last voyage abroad, had been chosen among the literary and scientific institutions of Europe, to receive copies of the Transactions of our learned societies. The graphic touches of his pen.

An Aged Negro.—A Madrid paper mentions that a negro died in that city, who possessed a document dated at the age of one hundred and nine. She was born in 1731, during the reign of Philip V. and was in full possession at the age of fourteen, under her profession at the time of the death of Charles III. in 1788.

Trenton Solicitation.—The solicitation at Trenton N. J., on Thursday last, are said to have been of a very interesting character, while about 1,000 persons were present.

Washington's Trial.—The Indian, Wapmetuck was tried at St. Louis, on the 13th ult. for the murder of Patsy, a Kickapoo Indian, and found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life. Death is the punishment for murder in the second degree, and he was made punishable with confinement in the Penitentiary for a period of two years. He was, accordingly, sent to the penitentiary for two years. Forty-two kinds of crimes are punishable with confinement in the Penitentiary from periods varying from two to fifty years.

The Water Procuring Valve.—This wonderful invention of native genius, the English paper says, is enlisting in the town of Rodden. His name is Thomas Hall, a native of Rodden, 70 years of age, of healthy appearance, and quick apprehension, three feet three inches high, and all his life has been a water procurer by trade, and the palms of his hands, is entirely covered with hard skin, which has enabled him to do his work with facetiae. He sheds them gradually, but, apparently without pain, and they are soon succeeded by others, which gradually grow to the same length and hardness. He has a wife of Welsh parents, in the parish of Kilsheila, Pembrokeshire.

The Temperance Reform in Boston progresses.—Another Fire Company has resolved to forego the usual libations on Friday evening, when a young Irishman from the country was called on to sing a song, and instead of singing a song, he sang a hymn, and instead of the usual toasts, he gave a toast, and he received the thanks of the company.

Appointments by the President.—Official.—Thomas Bayard, of Delaware, to be District Attorney for Arkansas. John G. Miller, to be Postmaster at Columbus, Ohio. Orrin Guilford, to be Attorney for the District of Illinois.

Death Durable, Naval Officer at New Orleans, Virginia.

Henry Sterling, Receiver of Public Money for the District of Detroit, Michigan. Joel Turrill, Marshal for the District of Wisconsin, vice Paschall Beaumont.

Fire at Cape May.—The Lodge of the ship Neptune, that when he was at least three hundred miles E. S. E. from any continent, a common swan flew on board, and succeeded several times in circling the ship, and then flew off, as often blown off, and at last was blown clear away in a southerly direction. It was supposed that the bird had been driven from the land, and displayed so much skill and strength in keeping down upon the vessel, as to be enabled to take advantage of the strong wind, in leaving down upon the vessel, as the only means of preserving its life.

New York Institution for the Blind.—Fourteen pupils graduated at this institution on Tuesday evening last, attended a meeting in the Assembly Chamber, at Albany, on Wednesday evening, and a large number of citizens being present. The examination of the pupils occupied the whole day, from nine o'clock in the morning to five in the afternoon, and was conducted by the Principal of the Institution, and a number of gentlemen appointed by the Legislature for the purpose. The exercises were highly creditable to the pupils, and to the Institution, and were listened to with much interest by the audience.

Improvements.—There have been several new and magnificent steamboats placed on the Hudson river this season. None of them have the offensive smoke pipes each proving up from their decks, which give them a very light appearance, and which are also a great annoyance. Competition between them is carried to the highest pitch. The Knickerbocker from New York and Albany, a distance of 156 miles, has been reduced to $1.00, at which price the boats are now running daily.

The President Steamer.—A printed sheet was issued on board the steamer Princeton on Saturday, to be an extract from the log book of the Thomas Cope, the pilot boat which escorted the body from the city of the President. The author of the celebrated "Log of the Princeton" is supposed to be Judge of Gold. We have not a copy of the publication before us, but we have been informed that it contains a number of very humorous articles, and that the whole is a Liverpool packet. The President is, no doubt, safe.

A Mail Robbery.—The Albany Argus of Saturday last, 24th, remarks that the mail for New York, which left that city on board the North America, was cut open and robbed of a number of letters. The circumstance, we believe, was brought to express from Stuyvesant, where the boat was last spoken, and, at the opening of the letters have been taken, or whether money or drafts, is not known.

Mint Burning on the Frontier.—On Saturday night, the 10th ult. "The Gothic Cottage Inn," opposite Fort Gratiot, on the St. Clair River, was destroyed by an incendiary. The whole was the property of Capt. Ward, of Detroit, who, with his family, was on board the steamer, on the same property, were also burned by an incendiary fire, on the night of the 15th inst.

Presidential Despatch.—Duncan Kennedy was convicted in Baltimore, on Thursday, week, of manslaughter, and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. Decently for at least, The prisoner is not yet fifteen years old. It appears that he was in the habit of skating, with a bucket, and, upon seeing him fall, went up and asked him if he was hurt, and then struck him with the bucket.

Shipwreck.—The ship Sarah Dow, of Boston, Captain Baldwin, from Liverpool for Boston, went ashore on Cape Cod, on the night of the 20th inst. Week. The foremast is gone, and she is in a very dangerous situation. The ship is a valuable one, being nearly new, and cost $30,000. She has a cargo on board of 800 tons.

Wesleyan Missionaries.—A late English paper says that the Wesleyan Methodists have no less than 150 missionaries in the field, and that the contributions of the schools under the supervision of those missionaries, during the last year, for the support of their missionary funds within the last year were nearly $100,000.

The Mode of Conducting it.

The prosperous bring for a long time dispersed the doubts of foreign and domestic capitalists, and the rise in the country have determined, without altogether neglecting the Stock Exchange, to direct their main and chief attention to the English periodicals, and they have made arrangements for the receipt of the earliest news, and the most correct information in advance of every contemporary. The editors will also be ready to vote to the best American ideas about, going, and the Mississippi, and the Ohio, and the Missouri. We shall still continue the plan of giving original stories from the pens of popular writers. The well known Author of "Cruising in the Last War," opened the volume with a tale of the sea, and we have secured another from the same for the old, a number of new Contributors will enrich the volume with choice and original matter, and nothing in order that the SATURDAY EVENING POST may maintain its high position as

First Family Newspaper

of the United States, arrangements have been made for a regular supply of choice and original matter.

Original Tales.

historical sketches, poetry, &c. We have been publishing Parley's Lighthouse, and shall continue to publish original tales from the pens of the most popular writers.

The News Department.

While it shall be the care of the proprietors to promote the best interests of literature, they will not neglect the more substantial interests of the country. The Saturday Evening Post has been for a family newspaper, a carefully selected news department, and will be found to contain the latest news of every kind. While nothing of note that is passing either in the Old World or the New, will escape notice, a careful selection is made for our readers, a due regard shall be paid to the character of the matter, that the paper may be well suited for the purpose introduced and read by the whole family.

The Ladies' Department

will still be carefully attended to, and the fashions and all matters which interest the fair sex, will be found in the Saturday Evening Post. It shall be the effort of the editors to render it a welcome visitor to the domestic circle, and to secure the SATURDAY EVENING POST may maintain its high position as a

THE OLIO.

Variety's the spice of life.
That gives it all its flavor.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

Mondages.

BY AMELIA, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

I wandered out one moonlight night, 'twas when my years were five,
The leaves were singing in the light, and I was singing too;
The moonbeams lay upon the hill, the shadows in the vale,
And here and there a leaping rill was laughing on the gale.

One fleecy cloud upon the air was all that met my eyes—
Its snowy folds all angel there between me and the skies—
I stopped my hands and watched still as here and there I flew.

For I was but a careless child, and did as children do.

The waves came dancing o'er the sea in height and glittering bands,
Like little children wild with glee they linked their dimpled hands.

They linked their hands—but ere I caught their sprinkled fingers o'er,
They kissed my feet, and quick as thought away the ripples bore.

The twilight hours like birds flew by, as lightly and as free,
And thousand stars were in the sky, yet thousand in the sea;
For every wave with dimpled cheek, that leaped upon the air,
All

had caught a star in its embrace and held it trembling there.

The young moon, too, with upturned skiff, sailed her mirror'd sea,
As I, with my reflected self, was playing merrily.

And as I sang at sunset vales, she rode upon the wave,
That sea was like the heaven above, so perfect and so wide,
How else it seemed to thrill with love, so thrills the immortal soul.

The leaves, by spirit-visions stirr'd, made murmurs on the air,
Low murmurs, like my heart and mine'd with a mother's prayer.

Fell upon the dewy sod, beside the mossing seat,
I listened at first to warning God, and sang each strain to them.

The flowers, all folded to their dreams, were bowed to their queen,
By honey hills and murmuring streams, where'er they chanced to be.
He gently rose that they to weep, no sins to be forgiven;
They sinned their eyes and went to sleep, right in the first hour of even.

No costly raiment round them shone, no jewels from the mine,
But flowers that no thrones was ne'er strayed like these,
And just as free from guile and art, were lovely human flowers.

The flowers are but blooming heart on this far world of ours.

I heard the laughing children's shout, I saw their sunny curls,
I never heard such sounds before, and never shall again.

Then what they were such strains as those, and sang them for
their queen.

When every bird upon the breeze can sing a sweeter lay?
I'd give the world for their sweet art, the simple, the divine;
I'd give the world to melt one heart as they have melted mine.

Mr. O'Leary's Wedding.

Told by himself.

"You shall hear, ma'am, the story is a very short one. It is not about eighty years ago, I was strolling through the south of France, and had just reached Lyons, where the confounded pavement, that sticks up like pleasant, with the sewers upward, had compelled me to rest some days and recruit; for the purpose I installed myself in the premises of Madame Gregoroi, Rue de Petits Carreau, a quiet house—where we dined at twelve, ten or twenty upon about two pounds of stewed beef, with garlic and currants—a light soup, being the water in which accompanied the same to render it tender in stewing—and a bottle of wine, which, as an omelette, with a pint bottle of Benaise, fine quality, I believe —species of pyrolgneous wine made from the vine stalks, but pleasant with sugar and water—a salad; then we played dominos in the evening, or what for some points, reading altogether a very quiet and virtuous existence, as Madame herself expressed it, 'une vie tout-a-fait patriarchale;' of this I cannot myself affirm how far she was right in supposing the patriarchs did exactly like us. But so proceed, in the same establishment there lived a widow whose name husband had been a wine merchant at Dijon—he had also, I suppose from residing in that country, been imitating the patriarchs, for he died one day. Well, the lady was delayed at Lyons for some law business, and thus it came to pass that her husband's treasurer and the attorney having access in the streets determined we should be acquainted. I cannot express to you the delight of my fair country-woman at finding that a person who spoke English had arrived at the 'pension'—a feeling I myself somewhat participated in; for to my mind, I had been in a very great part of the continent in French. We soon became intimate, in less time probably than it would otherwise have happened, for I was a young man of all the vivacity of one word of English, I was enabled during dinner to say many of the kind of things, which, on one occasion usually ventures on in company.

"I resounded my travels, and told various adventures of my wanderings, till at last, from being somewhat wearied, I found that my fair friend began to be interested in my narratives, and frequently put a question or two to me; for, I have seen a tree in the corner of her eye: in a word, 'she loved me for the dangers I had passed,' as Othello says, 'and I loved her that she did pity them.' Is not the telling true?" At this part of Mr. O'Leary's story we all found it impossible to withstand the long cross mock honour of his face and tone, and laughed loud and long. When we at length became serious he resumed—" Before three weeks had passed over, I had proposed and was accepted; and your own way, Mr. Lorrequer, taking the bull at the bar, the very same way you did at Chelsea, the day the lady jilted you, and run off with your friend Mr. Waller; I read it all in the news, though I was then in Rome—from the papers I had sent them—interruption by a laugh, not, however, at Mr. O'Leary's expense. 'I got him a most amusing book, while he continued—" the settlements were soon drawn up, and consisted of the usual fantastic decoumits, of a series of 'guins and consumissions,' that, after we was not to have any life stronger than kiwsh wasser, or Nasta brasky; and I finished upon six pounds a week, pocket money, and so on: but to proceed, the lady being a good Catholic, insisted upon being married by a priest of her own persuasion, for the performance of the ceremony at the British embassy in Paris; to this I could offer no objection, and were accordingly united in the holy bonds the same morning, she signing for the first time.

"Then, Mr. O'Leary, you are really a married man.

"That's the very point I'm coming to, sir, replied Mr. O'Leary, with a look of much gravity; and they never can agree. But you shall hear." I despatched a polite note to Bishop Luscombe, and made every arrangement for the ceremony, to occur, mark a quarter in the Rue Helder, near the Champs Elysees, and forward with anxiety for the day which was to make me happy; for our marriage in Lyons was merely what the Scots call 'Gretna.' Now, my fair friend had but one difficulty remaining, poor dear soul—I refrain from mentioning her name for delicacy sake; but poor dear Mrs. Ram could not bear the sea—even business to Paris in the same conveyance, for long as she had lived abroad, she had avoided every thing French, even the language, so she could not speak it, and was in a state of the most terrific nervousness at the prospect of the journey from Lyons to Paris. Now, I'm not of the nature of a fine gentleman, who, because he has had a few duels with swords to make his supper; for our marriage in Lyons was more than double my income.